



## WINNING AGAIN

The USSR women's basketball team won the finals match in the European championship beating the Bulgarian team 103-69 and got the gold medals. The Hungarian team overcame the Czechoslovak team 103-70 and got the bronze medals.

The heaviest scores in the decisive match, which brought the Soviet team the European

## The rules of Moscow championship approved

The next world and European ice-hockey championships will be held in Moscow on April 12-28, 1986, in keeping with the schedule submitted by the USSR Ice-Hockey Federation and approved by the congress of International Ice-Hockey Federation held the other day on Malta.

The same as it was last spring in Prague, vying for the medals in Moscow will be the nationals from Czechoslovakia, Canada, the USSR, the US, Finland, Sweden and West Germany. The eighth team will be from Poland, which replaced the GDR national which has been moved to the Group B.

At first the games for the European title will be played and then the four best teams will determine who will get the world title and the medals in the world championship. The points, scored at the first stage, are not taken into account at the second round.

The congress also endorsed the rules for the world championships in the groups B and C, for the junior world and junior European championships in all groups.

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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## KARPOV LEADS 3-2

After the first five games in the world chess title match, the score is now 3-2 in Anatoly Karpov's favour. Garry Kasparov lost two games running. In short, after an unlucky start the three-time world champion has now captured the initiative.

The challenger failed to save the day when the playing of the fourth game was resumed even though he acted skilfully. The matter is, as International Grandmaster Mark Taimanov aptly put it... "Black's (Kasparov's) position has become, so to speak, of its own accord, in the day of postponement".

But Kasparov did not intend to give up. He used, as the main method of his defence, tactical traps for the champion. If White would have got caught in even a single one of them the game would have been drawn.

Kasparov, however, anticipated all that and managed to avoid all the traps. Making clear-cut moves, some of which were truly of a textbook nature, he capably ensnared Black's King into a checkmate net and Kasparov resigned at the 63rd move.

The score became 2-2.

In the next, the 11th game, Kasparov played White. As we know chess players like White much more than Black. Kasparov in the ten Karpov-Kasparov games which did not end in a draw, White won in eight cases. It was only natural to expect the challenger to capitulate on the "right to the first move" already in the 5th game.

And at first he did try to do so. In the Spanish game which was played for the first time in this match, White did obtain a somewhat better position at about his 19th move. However, Black equalised the chances very soon and then won a better position. After an election "battle" Karpov won a draw and the opportunity to win the game. The game was adjourned at the 41st move, but on the next day Kasparov decided to continue the practically endless resistance and resigned without resuming the game.

The 6th game is scheduled for September 17.

Viktor BARKIN chess observer

## Schoolgirl wins the Cup

In Leningrad, at the Lenin Sports-Concert complex, Marina Lobach, 15, a 9th-grade schoolgirl from Minsk, won the USSR Cup in callisthenics. In the absence of Galina Beloglazova, the overall national champion, Marina totalled 39.25 points in the four events on the programme (skipping-rope, ribbon, Indian clubs and ball). Dalia Kulkaitis, a student at Vilnius University, was the runner-up with 39.20 points, and Tatyana Druchina, 16, from Omsk, was third.

This tournament, which was the last rehearsal before the world championship in Sports (October 10-13), also determined the national champions in the separate events of the combined exercises.

Druchina amassed the best collection of gold medals — four. She was the best in the exercises without an object, the exercises with the hoop, ball and, together with Kulkaitis — with the ribbon.

According to Yevgeny Anonov, AFA chief coach, the defeat in the season from 1984 in explained, above all, by the fact that his team seems unable to break through the psychological barrier even when playing at home.

"We've complicated our task in achieving victory at the championship," he said, "still we'll try to cope with it. This season Slava is showing a much more powerful game than in the last. We are now to play two matches away from home against Strotel (Kulshup), a silver medalist, in which our coaches hope to restore confidence in their own ability to players so as to finish the season successfully."

The AFA now has 82 points. Slava and Strotel have 76 points each and Kiev Aviator — 71 points.

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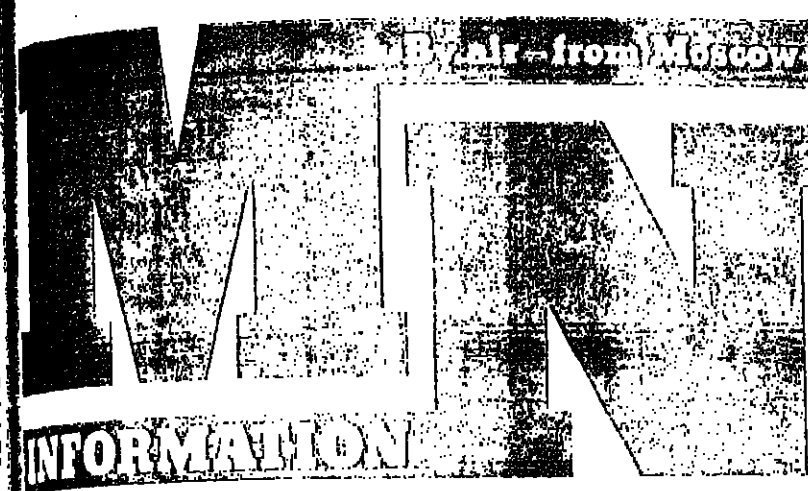


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Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Published Tuesday and Saturday. Index 50078.

MN (INFORMATION No. 72) 1985



72 (689), SEPTEMBER 21-23, 1985

Price 5 kopeks

## POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has examined and approved a Comprehensive Programme for the advancement of consumer items production and the services sector 1986-2000.

It was noted that the programme is of immense importance for implementing the economic policy of the Party and for further improvement of the Soviet peoples' standards of living. The measures provided for in the programme are intended to satisfy the growing needs of the working people for more qualitative goods and services, to achieve a considerable range of economic and adequately satisfy the needs of the Soviet people.

The Politbureau approved the programme of discussions held between the delegations of the CPSU and the Socialist Party of Germany (SPD) on the occasion of the visit of the Supreme Soviet delegation to the German Democratic Republic (GDR) in 1985.

The Politbureau also approved the results of the visit of the Supreme Soviet delegation to the German Democratic Republic (GDR) in 1985.

## WORBACHOV RECEIVES KOIVISTO

The interests of the Soviet and Finnish peoples and the cause of European security and cooperation have been the subject of the expansion of political, economic, cultural and scientific links in the sphere of international relations on the international arena.

This view was expressed during Mikhail Gorbachev's discussion with the President of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, currently on a working visit and holiday in the USSR.

The two leaders confirmed the need for intensified efforts to avert the threat of war, curb arms race — especially nuclear — and to prevent outer space militarization. They also agreed the need to spare no effort to establish peaceful co-existence among all states and to ensure international relations on the road of détente and mutual cooperation.

## Binary danger: a threat to peace

The American decision to start the production of binary ammunition with nerve toxic agents has caused serious concern within the scientific community in this country. At a recent press conference organized for Soviet and foreign journalists, at the Press Centre of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Major-General A. Kuntsevich, an expert at the USSR Defence

Ministry and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, noted:

At the heels of nuclear weapons tests and the firing of an ASAT anti-satellite system at a real target in space, the American administration has now started large-scale production of qualitatively new and highly

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## Soviet scientists receive prizes

Valentin Kopylov and Vladimir Sokolov have won the A. Karpinsky prizes instituted by the FVS Foundation of West Germany.

The FVS Foundation, named after Friedrich von Schiller, was set up in 1951 by Doctor Alfred Toepfer, a Hamburg industrialist, to promote learning and culture in Europe and to establish cultural and scientific links among European nations. A number of international prizes have been instituted within the framework of the Foundation for scientists and scholars in different countries. One of them, designed for Soviet scientists and scholars, has been named, on the suggestion of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, after Alexander Karpinsky, first president of the Academy. It was well known in Germany and was elected member of several academies and scientific societies already been awarded the prize — Academicians Yuri Ovchinnikov, Boris Plotovskiy, Nikolai Bogolyubov, Georgi Skryabin, Vitaliy Goldanskii, and Anatoly Alexandrov. They won the prize for their outstanding achievements in natural and social sciences.

Last year, the Foundation set up another A. Karpinsky prize (Continued on page 2)



The cosmonauts on board the orbiting complex after docking.

## FIVE IN OUTER SPACE

The flight of five Soviet cosmonauts on board the orbital station Salyut 7 is commented on by Vitaliy SEVASTYANOV, USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut, twice Hero of the Soviet Union.

For several days now, five Soviet cosmonauts have been on board the orbiting station Salyut 7: Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh have been joined by Vladimir Vasyutin, Georgi Grechko and Alexander Volkov. After being launched into space on Tuesday, September 17, on board the Soyuz T-14 spacecraft they docked with the station on the following day. This new mission to the orbital station, which has been in space for nearly three and a half years, has two aims. The first is the implementation of a large programme of scientific experiments.

Among the trio is veteran Georgi Grechko who is in the orbital station for the third time. Georgi is known as a knowledgeable specialist in the study of the Earth's atmosphere, and some time ago he defended a DSc thesis based on the experience from his previous flights.

(Continued on page 4)

## Severe earthquake hits Mexico

Mexico City. A disastrous earthquake shook Mexico on September 19. The tremor was 7.8 on the Richter scale. Although the epicentre of the quake was in the Pacific, near the resort of Acapulco, it shook the entire country. According to preliminary government estimates of the damage, more than one-third of the buildings in the capital have been completely destroyed. An emergency has been introduced throughout the country. Army and police units have been mobilized to deal with the consequences. Nearly twenty thousand people have been rescued from the debris.

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## Pakistan continues provocations

Now Delhi. The situation continues to be tense along the armistice line between part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, seized by Pakistan, and the rest of India. Over the past few days there have been reports of fresh clashes between Indian and Pakistani army units in the area of the Siachen Glacier. Pakistani ground troops and air force units took part in the fighting provoked by Pakistan itself. The country's troops are engaged in active combat against the Indian army and ca-

milities have been recorded on both sides.

At the same time, Pakistani army units have stepped up their provocative acts in other border parts of Jammu and Kashmir. The newspaper "Statesman" reports that they repeatedly open unprovoked fire on Indian positions in the Naoshera, Sunderbani and Krishnaghat areas. Pakistani planes and helicopters also made provocative flights over several areas inside Indian territory.

## Peltier's case to be reexamined

New York. A major victory has been scored by the American public and the international community in their efforts to secure the release of Leonard Peltier, a leader of the American Indians' Movement, now languishing in jail. Under the pressure of a campaign of solidarity with Peltier as a political prisoner, the US Federal Court of Appeal in Saint Louis, Missouri, has decided to start another hearing into the case of the courageous fighter for the rights of indigenous Americans. The new hearing is scheduled for October 15.

For nine years now, Peltier has been in jail for the sole reason that he had decisively fought the authorities' genocidal policy directed against national minorities in the United States. Among other things, he was one of the leaders in the memorable Indian march in the village of Wounded Knee in 1973 during which protesters were cruelly suppressed. Seeking to wreak vengeance on Peltier, the FBI cooked up a case against him, accusing him of murdering two FBI agents and sentencing him to life imprisonment.

## Foreign debts—Latin America's 'cancerous tumour'

Havana. Speaking recently to Latin American journalists, Fidel Castro said that the consequences of the financial and economic crisis in the region — hunger, poverty, diseases and other disasters — kill more people than during the Second World War. If Latin American countries don't overcome the crisis they are now going through, their democratic processes will either be doomed to failure or social explosions will start. We have to determine, he said, how to remove this "cancerous tumour" and to find ways of saving our hemisphere.

F. Castro again spoke in favour of renouncing the payment of Latin America's foreign debt, which now exceeds 360,000 million dollars and represents not only a financial but also political problem.

He noted that Cuba's dependence on capitalist states is now insignificant since its trade with them is not more than 15 per cent of its total foreign trade. Cuba's position is less complicated than that of other countries in the region because it has managed to introduce an equitable economic order in relations with countries of the socialist community.



In broad daylight.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybalov

## WHO BLEW UP 'RAINBOW WARRIOR'?

Paris. The environmentalist ship, "Rainbow Warrior", belonging to the Greenpeace International Organization, was blown up by two frogmen of the French army who planted two magnetic mines, reports the newspaper "Le Monde".

It will be recalled that the ship was sunk last July in the New Zealand port of Auckland shortly before it was to sail to the area of the Mururoa Atoll, the testing ground of French nuclear weapons. The ship's international crew intended to take part in a campaign of protest against nuclear tests. During the

blast one crew member, a Portuguese photographer, was killed. According to "Le Monde" there were three and not two groups of special services agents involved, as was previously reported. The operation was coordinated by a major from the Centre for Training Combat Frogmen (CINC) in Ajaccio, Corsica. The operation was assigned to the centre by "highly placed persons". In an interview with French television, the author of the article declared that he has specific evidence to support his story.

## Binary danger: a threat to peace

(Continued from page 1)

toxic variety of chemical weapons. This step taken by Washington is a direct consequence of the overall American strategic course. The first space weapons, intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and long-range cruise missiles, high-accuracy conventional weapons, and now the binary chemical weapons are all designed in the view of the Washington strategists, to ensure for the United States military superiority over the Soviet Union so as to impose its will on other peoples and nations.

In keeping with the American military strategy, the binary chemical weapons are designed to carry out limited offensive operations. This new weapon is acquiring strategic significance in the American arsenal.

## FACTS and EVENTS

● The present-day policy pursued by the United States is the main obstacle for peace in Central America. This conclusion has been made by a delegation of prominent Honduran public and political figures who have just returned from a tour of Central American countries.

● More than fifteen thousand people have met violent deaths in the twelve years since the Pinochet fascist military junta came to power in Chile.

## USSR-U.S. COMMITTEE WOUND UP DELIBERATIONS

The 4th session of the USSR-US Committee on Cooperation in Housing and Other Construction, which recently took place in Moscow, considered problems of developing Soviet-American cooperation for 1985-89 in the spheres of construction, design and technology, systems of engineering equipment, populated areas, building materials and structures, scientific and technical cooperation, etc. as well as in complex design and geological conditions.

## Soviet scientists receive prizes

(Continued from page 1)

for Soviet scientists in protection of the environment and architectural monuments.

This year's prize winners are Academician Valentin Kopylov, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Chairman of the Siberian Branch, whose area is organic chemistry, and Vladimir Sokolov, vice-president of the Academy's Presidium, Secretary of the Academy's department of general biology, who is known for his work on environment.

At the ceremony of awarding Doctor Alfred Töpler, head of the USSR delegation, was happy to know that his choice has fallen on those scientists who have made their contributions to science. The problems in which Soviet scientists are interested in between President Anatoly Alexandrov and myself, and this is invaluable for further development of friendship and preservation of peace.

Svetlana SOLDATENKO

MN INFORMATION No. 73, 1985

## A SOCIETY OF UNEQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

London. The number of Israeli Arabs living below the official poverty line has increased three times over the past year alone, says a survey by the Israeli Ministry of Labour, Shimon Peres, in an interview with "The Times".

The survey has led to a campaign where the poor are being helped. Last year, the number of Israeli Arabs living below the poverty line was 445 per cent.

These revelations made by the Ministry follow a survey conducted simultaneously by the Institute for Social Sciences and the Israeli Centre for Social Policy. Their reports showed quite a shock in the country. Figures quoted in these reports show that the government policy has impoverished and polarized the Israeli society.

## AUSTRALIA WAS THREATENED BY RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION

London. The British Government has confessed that during the 50s weapons tests in the South Atlantic territory there was a danger of radioactive contamination.

This confession is contained in a document submitted to a commission by the so-called "Australian Commission" investigating the effects of those tests on the health of thousands of South Australian officers and soldiers who were at the testing sites, as well as local inhabitants living near the testing grounds.

The Commission has, however, no evidence at its disposal to prove that the local population was in fact, allotted a role in the "nuclear pig" game. It has 20,000 people became participants of dangerous experiments in the course of implementation of the project which gave birth to the nuclear weapon. Many of them later developed cancer and various diseases.

## AMORRA BEING TRIED IN NAPLES

Rome. A major trial has ended in Naples after six months of delays into the case of Camorra, the Neapolitan Mafia. A total of 60 people have been arrested, of whom were arrested by the police during operations against organized crime since 1983 and 1985.

A number of the Mafia have been sentenced to lengthy terms of imprisonment on charges of armed robbery and illegal trade in drugs and weapons. The local newspapers point out that the trial is one of the biggest in all the anti-Mafia campaign. Investigations have revealed that the criminal organization has grown deep roots in the infiltrating even government agencies.

MN INFORMATION No. 73, 1985

Mass student rallies and demonstrations of protest have swept South Korean universities. The protesters are demanding the resignation of the corrupt Chun Doo Hwan regime as well as democratic rights and freedoms.



● Police dispersing a students' demonstration in Seoul.

Photo Reuters-TASS

## USA: opponents of militarism jailed

Washington. The American progressive public is mounting a campaign for the release from jail of the political prisoner and anti-war activist — David Truong.

A Vietnamese by origin, D. Truong did not hide his hatred for the pro-American puppet clique of Thieu in Saigon, his resentment of the US bloody adventure against the people of Vietnam. As a resident of the US he became one of the leaders in the movement against the aggression in Indochina, was one of the most active figures of the anti-war movement in the USA as a whole. After Washington was compelled to ignominiously leave Vietnam, D. Truong started persuading US Congressmen and other political figures of the necessity to normalize and maintain relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

## WHO ENCOURAGES RACISTS' NUCLEAR AMBITIONS?

Harare. The "Weekly Spectator" newspaper of Ghana has information that there are more than forty American nuclear physicists working in South Africa. Since 1973 one hundred South African scientists have had their skills and knowledge refreshed in American nuclear laboratories. In September 1973, the United States signed an agreement with South Africa allowing American companies to service South African nuclear reactors in Koeberg. The United States has also concluded a secret deal under which it has undertaken to deliver enriched uranium to South Africa until the year 2007.

## Future French cosmonauts would like to further join Soviet space flights

Paris. The French National Centre for Space Studies (Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales — CNES) has introduced to the journalists seven future French cosmonauts.

They include three fliers and four scientists. Among them is a 28-year-old woman-doctor, Claudie Desais, a specialist in space medicine. Recalling the first outer space flight by Jean-Loup Christen aboard the Soviet spaceship Soyuz T-6, the Paris press says that the French cosmonauts would like to participate in further joint flights together with Soviet crews.

## Science and technology

### WONDER-FUNGUS

Fungus destroying the highest toxic poisons was discovered at the laboratory of Michigan State University (USA). To be more exact, this fungus was known long ago but after it was "fed" with sugar it began working like a vacuum cleaner, disintegrating carbon dioxide such stable poisons as DDT, dioxine, lindane and benzopyrene.

Now sown with fungus can be sprouted on the poisoned soil and then agricultural crops can be safely grown on it. Besides, "enriched fungus" can also be useful in the paper industry: paper from raw materials treated with fungus is exceptionally white and does not yellow with time.

### PROJECT 'TIGER' IN ACTION

The project "Tiger" is being successfully carried out in India. It is a government programme for preserving and increasing the population of these animals which were on the brink of extinction not long ago. According to the registration of these wild beasts, their number exceeds 4,000. At the beginning of this century there were about 40,000 of them in India. The number of tigers sharply reduced as a result of uncontrolled hunting and also because of decreasing the area of forests. In 1973 the government started the implementation of the project "Tiger" in accordance with which 15 reserves were set up on the country's territory.

## ANOTHER STEP IN A DANGEROUS DIRECTION

The testing of the ASAT anti-satellite system by the US is not only a test for the Geneva talks, writes PRAVDA. It is also another obvious attempt by certain American circles to damage the preparations for the Soviet-American summit to be held in November and to make the situation in the world still more tense.

The Soviet Union is making serious preparations for the summit. Attaching great importance to it, it has set serious hopes on it. It has been doing and will continue to do all it can for the summit to bring tangible results, by creating a healthier atmosphere in Soviet-American relations. The Soviet Union will attend the summit with sincere goodwill guided by the desire to do everything possible for lasting peace. The present step taken by the American administration to poison the international atmosphere during preparations for the Geneva summit will naturally be evaluated correspondingly in the Soviet Union and throughout the world.

## MEASURES AGAINST FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

Commenting on Indian Government's decision to close the country's border with Pakistan, IZVESTIA writes that these measures are aimed at stopping infiltration of terrorists from Pakistan on the eve of the elections in Punjab scheduled for September 25.

Terrorist elements working for the secession of Punjab state from India and the creation of a puppet state of Pakistan, have been trying to destabilize the situation in the country, particularly in Punjab, India's biggest state.

The separatists have been trying at any cost to prevent the implementation of the agreement aimed at normalizing the situation in the state and signed between the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and H. S. Longowal, leader of the Akali Dal Party, assassinated by mercenaries. In an attempt to foil the election in Punjab, the terrorists are preparing to murder the candidates, setting fire to electoral stations and trying to provoke intercommunal clashes.

In this situation the Indian Government has had to take measures in order to ensure security and to stop actions which are justly regarded as interference in the country's domestic affairs.

## KEY TO SETTLING CONFLICTS

In an article on the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, the magazine INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS writes:

The UN Charter is an antipode to the desire for a military superiority and hegemony, to conducting policies from the position of strength, crusades, and attempts to impose alien systems on other peoples. The impartialist forces have failed — and will continue to fail — in their bid to override the norms of international conduct among states. Unwavering observance of the UN Charter is a key to the settlement of hotbeds of international conflicts and to banishing aggression and arbitrary rule from international relations. This is the aim of the countries of the socialist community, which constitute a united front for peace at the United Nations and on the international arena as a whole.

The non-aligned countries are another positive factor which contributes to making the United Nations a centre of concerted action by states. An overwhelming majority of them adhere to the aims and principles proclaimed in the UN Charter, and are guided by their desire to work for the translation of these aims and principles into reality. On the whole, both the socialist and non-aligned countries present the United Nations with very similar ideas and very often come out with specific proposals which reflect the common identity of the vital interests of the two groups of nations.

## DUAL THREAT TO ASIA

The Asian policy in the US neocolonialist expansion has been coming more and more to the foreground, writes the NEW TIMES weekly. In 1978, the cost of American goods sold across the Pacific was, for the first time, higher than that going to Europe. The developing Asian countries have sharply increased their debts as well as the payments on these debts. Although some Asian countries with capitalist orientation had achieved spectacular economic results by the late '70s and the early '80s, they have had to pay a heavy price for this: their national independence has been curtailed, and social differences have grown rapidly. Both these can and should be dangerous proportions if Washington succeeds in increasing the Asian countries in a Pacific community it has been planning.

There is a dual imperialist threat hanging over Asia. On the one hand, the Pentagon wants to use various areas in Asia to prepare for war against the USSR and its allies. On the other, it intends to put at stake the lives of hundreds of millions of people in these developing countries so as to prevent these countries from pursuing independent policies and effectively counter the neocolonialist aspirations of monopoly capital.

## OF INTEREST

### Giant cake

Confectioners in Luxembourg recently made a heavy cake 101 metres long, 12 people were busy during 18 hours using 1,000 eggs, 100 kg of butter, 30 kg of sugar, 10 litres of sweetened cream, and 2 litres of kirsch. This is believed to be the longest cake in the world and was sold during a fair. The money earned was donated to UNICEF (the UN Children's Fund).

### Caves in 'The Land of the Fjords'

Norway has always been called "The Land of the Fjords", however speleologists have invented another name for it — "The Land of Caves". Indeed, there are very many caves in Norway. The most famous are almost 3,500 years old and were found when glaciers began to melt. In the south of the country one of the most famous caves is situated at an altitude of 1,300 metres above sea level.

## VIEWPOINT

## Torpedoing Geneva?

With slightly more than two months to go before the Soviet-American summit at Geneva, a two-stage missile with a warhead which hit a satellite at a height of nearly 290 miles, has been launched from an American F-15 fighter. This is the first salvo in the "star wars". However, the missile did not merely hit a target out in space. It is obvious that the combat test of the ASAT anti-satellite system carried out by the Pentagon is another attempt, by some circles in the United States, to sour the preparations for the USSR-US summit scheduled for this November.

Moscow is making serious preparations for the Geneva summit. It views it as highly important, and sets serious hopes on it. It also expects the other side to do the same.

In his first interview with the Western press as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev said he was concerned that time was running out. The truth might leave it we do not act fast enough, he said. Moscow has been active in this direction. At the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, the Soviet

delegation has tabled a proposal aimed at imposing a total ban on strike space weapons, including anti-satellite weapons, and in this situation to effect drastic reductions in nuclear arsenals. This includes both strategic armaments and medium-range nuclear weapons. This constructive approach is reinforced by the purposeful USSR declaration of a unilateral six-month moratorium on all nuclear tests; it has also come out with a proposal to set up a zone free from chemical weapons in Central Europe.

A few days ago US Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that the American president had been trying for a long time to convince the Russians that he did not want war, and that what he wanted was peace. It would therefore be logical to ask him about what he has done towards this. Over the past few months the United States has rejected the Soviet proposal on a moratorium on nuclear tests, dismissed the idea of Central Europe without chemical weapons, and has started combat tests of anti-satellite weapons.

It would seem that on the eve of the Geneva summit the United

States should assume a serious and balanced approach and carry out preparations for it with full responsibility. However, as the Soviet leader said in a recent interview with the "Time" magazine, in the United States it looks as if the stage is being set for a bout between some kind of political "super-gladiators" with the only thought in mind as to how best to deal a deft blow at the opponent and score an extra point in this bout. Both the president and the vice-president have joined the "fight". Once again rather absurd accusations are being hurled at the Soviet Union, there are attempts to distort Soviet domestic and foreign policies. The heart of the rhetoric and the set of allegations being made would match the worst of the "cold war" times. This is being done for an obvious purpose: to belittle the significance of the Soviet peace initiatives, and to drown the voice from Moscow which declares that there is no fatal inevitability of a confrontation, and that it is possible and necessary to solve all controversies through dialogue and negotiations.

The regular "campaign of hatred" launched against the Soviet Union in the United States casts doubts on the seriousness of the American intentions on the eve of the summit. It is hardly accidental that Washington is insistently warning that the two leaders will meet each other personally only to produce an agenda for the future.

Moscow is not alone in its disappointment and concern over the tough stance of the White House on the eve of the November summit. Retired American admiral Noel Gayler, a former Commander-in-Chief of the US Pacific Forces, and director of the National Security Agency, who has been in the United States and in the Soviet Union and throughout the world demanding an end to the arms race. If both we and the Russians really stop we can set an example which can keep outer space free from threat. The moment for this has come, he maintained.

In a nuclear age, one truth is indisputable and inevitable — we can only survive together. Geneva is the place where the Soviet Union and the United States could set an example for mankind. Only then will there be hope for us to refute the alarming forecast made by the great humanist Albert Schweitzer, that if it is possible and necessary to solve all controversies through dialogue and negotiations. The regular "campaign of







# Impressed by the tour

A group of students from the Moscow Ballet School has returned after their first ever tour of Japan.

Earlier the Japanese welcomed young French dancers so they could compare both schools of dance, said Alexander Bondarenko, senior teacher of classical dance. According to press reports, the Soviet school was a big hit with the audiences.

Says Viktoriya Melnik who danced pas-de-deux by Adam and solo parts: Naturally, we were extremely excited, and got very tired. Our feet didn't do what they were ordered to after performances. However, all this vanished thanks to the warm welcome and flowers. We have a confusing mass of impressions after our tour of twelve cities. Towards the end we all missed home...

Says Sasha Petukhov, one of the most popular soloists of the company who brilliantly danced hopak (a Ukrainian folk dance): Professionally speaking, the tour was exceptionally instructive. We proved our maturity as dancers. I'm sure the creative impulse I picked up during the tour will last for a long time. After graduating I intend to dance at the Bolshoi.

# Afrosiab painting in Japan

The Samarkand museum of history of culture and the arts of Uzbekistan has delivered to Japan replicas of ancient frescoes of Afrosiab — the cradle of 2,500-year-old Samarkand. The exhibits also include sculptures found by archaeologists during the excavations of the Br-Kurgan site in the Karabinskaya Steppes and other works by ancient Central Asian architects and painters...

The exhibition will serve as part of an international symposium dedicated to the interrelationship of cultures between the East and West.

# Gottfried Kumpf's multifaceted talent



"The Innocent" (bronze) — a character, typical for Kumpf's works. ● "Urban Landscape" (lithograph).

An art premiere of an Austrian painter, Gottfried Kumpf, is going on at the exhibition hall (48 Gorky Street). It is the first display of the internationally acclaimed master in this country. The exhibition, featuring graphic sheets, items of sculpture and tapestry, has been organized as part of Days of Austria in the Russian Federation.

Gottfried Kumpf's works, said President of Austrian-Soviet Friendship Society Hertha Fimberg, who introduced the artist, are highly original. They show Austria as it from within, from the point of view of a representative of the common people. He has created many remarkable paintings, graphic sheets and items of sculpture depicting Austria's nature, its villages and peasants. We are sure that his works will be appreciated by Soviet audiences.

The Moscow debut, said Gottfried Kumpf, is an important artistic event for me. It includes meetings with Soviet art lovers and professional acquaintances with my Soviet counterparts. I hope I will be able to show in future my other works to my new friends.



"Urban Landscape" (lithograph).

# Guest performances open the season

The Moscow Lenin Komsomol Theatre has included Vsevolodsky's "An Optimistic Tragedy" in the programme of its extensive tour of Greece and Hungary. "In Athens we'll perform in the open air," said Mark Zakharov, the theatre's chief artistic director. "We'll show 'Juno and Avos' and 'The Star and Death of Joaquin Muriela'. Then we'll meet audiences of Budapest and Debrecen.

"In November we'll continue performances in Moscow. I think our first premiere will be Shakespeare's 'Hamlet'. The play is being produced by famous film director Gaius Panfilov, while the music is composed by the theatre's long-time friend Alexei Rybnikov. The company's leading actors are in the cast.

"As usual, we pay great attention to contemporary themes.

Playwright Shatrov has written for us the play 'Thank You' which deals with the problems of today.

"On our minor stage we'll show a composition based on Mayakovskiy's works."

The cast features such stars as Natalya Gundareva, M. Gluzskiy, Larisa Guseva, Armen Dzhigarkhanian. The role of Klara Sangin is played by a young actor — Andrei Rodionov. The film consists of 15 parts.

# WHAT'S ON!

September 21-23

## THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinakaya St.). 21 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera). 22 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 22 (eve) Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera). 23 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (operetta).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinakaya St.). Guest performances by the Makedonskiy Musical Theatre (Bulgaria, Sofia): 21, 22 — Strauss, "One Night in Venice"; 23 — Vylchev, Tsanev, "The Duel".

## FILMS

Vibration (Bulgaria). A film about the construction of a new electric power station and related industrial problems. Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1 Metrokvartskaya Embankment), Metro Ploshchad Nogin, Rasputnyy (USSR).

In classical detective style, the film is a cunning puzzle which raises some moral and social problems. Cinema: "Khudozhnitsy" (14 Arbatkaya Sq. Metro Arbatkaya).

## CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskvinskaya Embankment, at the vorkovskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 21 — Heavyweight ensemble (USSR). Relativist ensemble (USSR). 22 — "Do You Have a Spoon Ticket?" (a popular variety show featuring popular variety star Vladimir Vinnikov).

# BUSINESS

## SYMPOSIUM ON SCHOOL COMPUTERS

At the Moscow Institute of Education Transmission a symposium was recently held with the participation of the Japanese Ministry of Education on the use of computers in education.

As a result, the symposium has resulted in the signing of a contract for the delivery of 100 personal computers in the USSR. The computer classrooms will have several computers for the children and one complete with monitors and printers for the teacher.

Shinjidatsha has been cooperating with Soviet foreign trade organizations for more than twenty years mostly in computer technologies. We want our two peoples to know more about each other. In our activities we proceed from the need to expand trade and economic relations between Japan and the USSR, declared H. Kato.

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## Contacts and contracts

V/O Stankimport has signed a contract with the Konekto joint-stock company in Finland to deliver a large batch of antifriction bearings for passenger and goods lifts, conveyors of ships. In turn the Konekto joint-stock company is fulfilling a number of orders by Soviet foreign trade associations for supplying the USSR with trade technological and freezing equipment, building constructions, consumer and other goods.

Another batch of general-purpose machine tools, forging press machines and instruments are to be delivered to Italian enterprises as envisaged by the contracts signed between V/O Stankimport and the Stankimport joint-stock company. At present 5,000 Soviet-made machine tools operate in Italy.

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Max. takeoff weight, kg 13,000  
Max. speed, km/h 250  
Max. climbing rate, m/s 8.9  
Hover ceiling, m 1,760  
Zoom altitude, m 5,000  
Takeoff engine power, hp 2 x 1,900  
Emergency power, hp 2,200  
Cargo cabin dimensions, m 5.3 x 2.3 x 1.8

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# Welcome to Sochi!

The Sochi resort, which stretches along the Black Sea coast for 145 kilometers, is expected this year to host between ten and fifteen per cent more tourists, as compared with 200,000 last year. This was declared by Vladimir Grebenikov, deputy director-general and chief of the travel department of the Sochi Association of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism. The number includes, he said, primarily guests from socialist countries — the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Poland. There will also be tourists from capitalist countries such as Finland and the FRG.

It is noteworthy that growing numbers of tourists are coming from the Near and Middle East countries — Jordan, Syria, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait.

Sochi attracts guests with its mild subtropical climate, rich nature and curative waters. A resort polyclinic has been opened at the Dagonaya tourist complex, which treats 350 patients daily. It is equipped with physiotherapeutic and massage facilities, various baths — pearl, radon, etc. The Sochi resort association offers more than 100 services. Among novelties in tourism are bus trips to Novorossiysk and Krasnodar, a helicopter ascent to the Pshel Mountain crowned with picnic.

Maria AMAROVA

# Chess in stamps



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 10-kopek postage stamp devoted to the world chess championship between the title holder Anatoly Karpov and challenger Garri Kasparov.

This event is also marked by the issue of a one-sided postage card with a stamp of original design and an artistically decorated envelope.

# Intourist news

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